Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1.9
In 31 We
eop.1

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

All States
RELEASE: Immediate

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
JUL 21 1943
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM SHORTS

"Improve the woods--keep warm in winter--and make a profit," the U. S. Department of Agriculture has urged farmers who own woodlands. There is an excellent market for saw timber, and in many areas an exceptional demand for fuel woods, which may be even greater next winter. Farmers near fuel markets who can find time to cut wood for seasoning probably can sell at a good price next fall.

A study of timber and fuel sales from 14 typical farms in southeastern Michigan showed returns of about 70 cents an hour for the time of owners and hired labor used in cutting fuel and timber---and the productive condition of the woods was improved. Only cull trees should be cut for fuel, according to Department foresters. Mature trees may meet special war demands for high quality timber. Thrifty young growing stock should be left for future crops.

Alfalfa takes from the soil larger quantities of mineral elements than comparable yields of grain crops, says W.L. Burlison of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The continuous growing of alfalfa depletes the soil of phosphorus and potassium more rapidly than does corn, unless a considerable part of the crop is returned in the form of manure. Three tons of alfalfa from an acre contain about 13 pounds of phosphorus and 96 pounds of potassium. A comparable yield of corn, 50 bushels, contains only 9 pounds of phosphorus and 10 pounds of potassium. But alfalfa supplies nitrogen, and the phosphorus and potassium can be replaced in commercial fertilizer.

Careful salvage and re-use of second-hand fruit and Vegetable packages will supplement the supply of containers. Every container that is salvaged for re-use aids the general supply situation and the war effort.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

1.9
I 31 We
Cop. 2

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
AUG 23 1943
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM SHORTS

The following shorts have been culled largely from recent and timely publications of the Department, and can be used as is or with local stories. For your information, the source of most shorts is given.

- - - -

In these war days of chemical shortages, says John T. Bregger of the Soil Conservation Service, it is important for farmers and orchardists to grow as much as possible of their nitrogen supply. The fruit grower, who often relies upon nitrogen from a purchased source in higher proportions than any other single fertilizer element, finds it imperative to make use of all the natural sources. The winter crop, when it is a strong growing legume, gives him this opportunity. (Soil Conservation, July 1943, p. 14.)

- - - -

If all United States cropland were farmed on the contour, says the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, we could feed a great many more soldiers without plowing an extra acre of land. Iowa farmers report that contoured cornfields produced 23 bushels more corn to the acre on the average than adjacent fields not contoured. (From Contoured Acres Fight pamphlet.)

- - - -

When perspiring freely, workers should plan to consume from one-eighth to one-fourth teaspoonful of salt for each glass of drinking water. This helps maintain the salt balance of the body. (AWI-31)

- - - -

Every American town is the center of a big war plant---the American farms that surround it. (AWI-28)

- - - -

Many marketing and transportation problems may be solved by neighborhood action, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Many farm communities are working together to insure sending full truckloads to market, by posting local notices, or otherwise exchanging information between farmers. Some of them designate local assembly points, where farmers can take their goods for loading into larger trucks, and most farmers are now alternating with others in using their automobiles and trucks for trips to town. Joint collection of milk, eggs, and other products is growing in importance. (Agricultural Situation, February 1943, page 17.)

- - - -

A dirty vacuum-cleaner bag cuts down suction and lessens the effectiveness of the cleaner, says _____. She suggests emptying the bag after each general cleaning, or more often if it has filled quickly. The manufacturer usually gives instructions for cleaning separate filters on some types of cleaners.

A good way to clean a vacuum-cleaner bag, after taking it carefully from the cleaner, is to turn it upside down and empty it on a large sheet of newspaper. Then, every 2 or 3 weeks, the inside of the bag needs a thorough brushing with a stiff brush, but not one that will puncture the fabric. To brush the bag easily, turn it inside out. Water destroys the dustproof coating of a vacuum cleaner bag, so brush it instead of washing it. (AWI-19.)

- - - -

A vacuum-cleaner belt is made of rubber, so it is important to make it last as long as possible, says _____. The belt turns the rotating roll of the cleaner. Many manufacturers recommend taking the belt off the fan shaft when putting the cleaner away. This will help keep the belt elastic. A loose belt does not turn the roll as it should.

Pins, hairpins, or other stray bits of metal "inhaled" by the cleaner may cut the belt and nick or bend the fan. Bits of string are likely to wind around the rotating roll and cut the belt. When the belt is very loose, it is time to replace it and turn in the old belt for rubber salvage. (AWI-19.)

- - - -

Keeping the vacuum-cleaner brush set at the right height and free from hair and threads helps it to work efficiently, says _____. The brush turns around inside the nozzle, and must have bristles long enough to sweep the rug. These bristles finally wear down, and then it is time to lower the brush or roll. The manufacturer generally gives directions for doing this. Most vacuum-cleaner brushes will stand lowering from two to five times, then need replacing.

_____ gives this test for proper bristle length: "Hold the machine nozzle up, and lay a stiff piece of cardboard across the nozzle. The bristles should come just above the edge of the card-- about 1/32 of an inch. (AWI-19.)

- - - -

Vacuum cleaners work by suction. Any type of vacuum cleaner, therefore, works most effectively when its nozzle makes a good seal with the rug that is being cleaned, _____ points out. Then the current of air that comes through the nozzle is strongest.

The manufacturer provides a pedal or a screw for adjusting the nozzle, and all the operator has to do is to raise or lower the nozzle by stepping on the pedal or turning the screw. The nozzle of a straight-suction cleaner is

(Over)

high enough when a quarter slides easily between the cleaner and the rug. For a cleaner with a motor-driven roll, the thickness of a half-dollar is a better space. Starting the motor shows whether or not the nozzle adjustment is right. The suction should pull the carpet up against the cleaner nozzle. (AWI-19.)

- - - -

Machines, metal, and labor that used to go into the making of household appliances such as carpet sweepers must now produce weapons. It is up to any homemaker who now owns a carpet sweeper to make it last as long as she can, says _____, and she can do so with reasonably good care.

Here are some timely suggestions from _____:

"Run the carpet sweeper with smooth, even strokes. Use no more pressure than necessary. Do not bang the sweeper against furniture, or let it stand over hot-air registers.

"Empty the dustpans after each use.

"Store the sweeper with the brooms. Hanging it by the handle or standing it on its front or back without emptying, will drop dirt on the brush, and from the brush to the carpet at the next sweeping.

"Clean the brush often to keep it from matting. Cut with a scissors the thread and hair that catch between tufts or around the axle. Then comb the brush with a metal comb.

"From time to time, take the brush out of the sweeper and clean out the fine dust and dirt that collect around the brush ends. To remove oil and wax from the brush, use a dry-cleaning fluid. When bristles wear down too far, replace the brush.

"Follow the manufacturer's directions for oiling the sweeper. Most sweepers need oiling at least once a month." (AWI-19)

- - - -

It pays to save the topsoil--- or any part of it that is left. From Illinois the Soil Conservation Service has a record of corn yields from a Catlin silt loam soil. Where all the topsoil had washed away the yield was 26.45 bushels. With 4 inches of topsoil remaining, the yield was 56 bushels to the acre. And uneroded parts of the field with a full foot of topsoil grew 67 bushels of corn to the acre. (Farmers' Bulletin 1909, page 8.)

- - - -

"Conservation farming," says Arthur T. Semple of the United States Department of Agriculture, "is the guarantee that production will be obtained and that it will continue. And conservation farming is the guarantee that in winning the war America will not lose tha agricultural productive capacity that has helped give it supremacy among nations." (Farmers' Bulletin 1909, foreword.)

- - - -

Research has shown that adequate amounts of the proper minerals and vitamins in the rations for various classes of farm animals can prevent such ailments as night blindness, creeps, goiter, rickets, and anemia. Considerable information is now available on how to prevent these nutritional deficiency diseases in the various classes of farm livestock. (Farmers' Bulletin 1909, page 50.)

- - - -

1.9
In3We
cop.3

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ALL STATES
RELEASE: Immediate

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITORS: (Please see accompanying table for marketing and production figures as they apply to your State. These may suggest a "localized" feature line or two.)

SAY "THANKS" TO THE YANKS
BY MARKETING TURKEYS EARLY

_____ turkey producers are being urged to speed up the finishing and marketing of some of their birds to help the Army Quartermaster Corps meet its August and September requirements of 10 million pounds of turkey to be shipped overseas. The turkeys will be used in Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners to be served American men at every base or fighting front abroad.

"Helping to fulfill this request should be the first order of business for _____'s turkey producers," says _____. Making it possible for our fighting men to have a typical holiday dinner of turkey and all the 'fixin's' is one small way of telling them that the folks at home appreciate their sacrifices and are backing them to the limit. They have earned the best we can provide."

The Army request can be met if civilians do not buy early turkeys and producers finish off a small portion of the 1943 turkey crop ahead of the usual schedule, _____ says. This can be done by separating the fastest growing birds from the less rapidly developing young stock and giving the larger birds special feed and attention. This will have to be done immediately. It will help the larger birds to develop still faster and give the smaller ones the chance they need to gain size and weight.

(OVER)

Since many of these birds must be sent to distant battle fronts in all parts of the world, at least 2 million pounds must be ready for delivery between September 1 and September 15 and another 2 million pounds between September 15 and 30. The remaining 6 million pounds must be accumulated for delivery as soon after September 30 as possible.

While growth and development of turkeys in the United States has been delayed this season by adverse weather conditions and other factors, the total quantity needed by the Army for overseas shipment represents only a few hundred thousand birds. According to Department of Agriculture figures, American producers marketed nearly 1,600,000 turkeys in August and September last year - far more than the quantity needed to fulfill this request.

_____ producers in the same period last year sold _____
(State)
birds, or _____ percent of the total number marketed from this State in the 1942-43 season. August marketings in _____ numbered _____
(State) (number)
or _____ percent and September marketings _____, or _____ percent
(number)
of the season's total.

# # #

TURKEYS SOLD, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1942

State	Turkeys sold 1942	Aug. %	Sept. %	Aug. Sales	Sept. Sales
Maine	46,000	---	15.3	---	7,038
New Hampshire	67,000	2.1	1.8	1,407	1,206
Vermont	167,000	.8	1.2	1,336	2,004
Massachusetts	230,000	2.7	7.6	6,210	17,480
Rhode Island	24,000	2.0	3.1	480	744
Connecticut	111,000	1.5	6.5	1,665	7,215
New York	420,000	.3	1.1	1,260	4,620
New Jersey	133,000	5.2	4.7	6,916	6,251
Pennsylvania	1,009,000	2.9	2.6	29,261	26,234
North Atlantic	2,207,000			48,535	72,792
Ohio	891,000	.4	5.9	3,564	52,569
Indiana	368,000	---	.7	---	2,576
Illinois	619,000	.1	1.1	619	6,809
Michigan	439,000	3.2	.2	14,048	878
Wisconsin	472,000	.2	13.1	944	61,832
East North Central	2,789,000			19,175	124,664
Minnesota	3,241,000	2.4	7.7	77,784	249,557
Iowa	1,821,000	4.0	15.4	72,840	280,434
Missouri	1,311,000	---	2.5	---	32,775
North Dakota	1,106,000	---	---	---	---
South Dakota	929,000	---	1.5	---	13,935
Nebraska	1,229,000	---	.2	---	2,458
Kansas	980,000	---	1.2	---	11,760
West North Central	10,617,000			150,624	590,919
Delaware	113,000	---	---	---	---
Maryland	394,000	---	.3	---	1,182
Virginia	895,000	---	5.7	---	51,015
West Virginia	266,000	---	.4	---	1,064
North Carolina	255,000	---	---	---	---
South Carolina	133,000	.1	1.4	133	1,862
Georgia	123,000	---	.8	---	984
Florida	99,000	---	---	---	---
South Atlantic	2,278,000			133	56,107
Kentucky	290,000	---	---	---	---
Tennessee	184,000	---	.7	---	1,288
Alabama	144,000	---	.3	---	432
Mississippi	118,000	---	5.9	---	6,962
Arkansas	130,000	---	---	---	---
Louisiana	52,000	.7	.3	364	156
Oklahoma	1,084,000	---	.2	---	2,168
Texas	3,587,000	.2	1.3	7,174	46,631
South Central	5,589,000			7,538	57,637

(Over)

State	Turkeys sold 1942	Aug. %	Sept. %	Aug. Sales	Sept. Sales
Montana	255,000	---	---	---	---
Idaho	258,000	---	---	---	---
Wyoming	165,000	---	---	---	---
Colorado	903,000	---	.1	---	903
New Mexico	45,000	---	.7	---	315
Arizona	73,000	---	.5	---	365
Utah	1,156,000	7.6	5.4	87,856	62,424
Nevada	36,000	---	---	---	---
Washington	1,028,000	---	4.4	---	45,232
Oregon	1,693,000	---	3.8	---	64,334
California	3,417,000	1.5	4.4	51,255	150,348
West	9,029,000			139,111	323,921
United States	32,509,000			365,116	1,226,040

1.9
In31W
exp. 2

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
NOV 4 - 1943
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ALL STATES

RELEASE: Immediate

RESEARCH CONQUERING SHEEP PARASITES

- - -

"Sharing the meat" is a neighborly wartime policy, but it doesn't go so far as to include sheep worms and parasites, says County Agent _____. Sheep and lambs, besides providing badly needed meat and wool, are the source of such war necessities as pelts for special uniforms and surgical catgut.

"Parasites are the greatest obstacles to sheep raising in the United States," the county agent declares, "but scientific findings are helping us to cope with them effectively."

Until a few years ago nodular worms alone caused the loss of about 100 million pounds of lamb annually, and the loss from discarding intestines damaged by parasites amounted to about 6 million dollars. Stomach worms also have caused losses of several million dollars a year more.

In the fight against these parasites, flock owners now have a valuable drug remedy in phenothiazine, which was developed for use in animals by research workers of the Department of Agriculture. This drug destroys parasites in infested livestock and likewise helps prevent disease by removing the source, the county agent explains. Flock owners have a choice of several ways in which to administer phenothiazine--in feed, in salt, in capsules, or as a drench.

Research has shown also how to make pastures safer for sheep and other animals, by resting pastures, by systems of rotation, by changing the species of animal on a pasture, or sometimes by growing a crop there in order to let animal parasites die out. Knowledge of the life cycles of the different parasites, as worked out by painstaking research, is the basis for the best strategy to use in each cause.

# # #

1.9
In 31 We
cop. 1

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

ALL STATES
RELEASE: Immediate

HOG HEALTH MEANS BETTER FOOD SUPPLY

- - -

Hog health is a factor in the critical world food situation, particularly since the feed situation has tightened, says _____, county agent.

Pointing out that it's common knowledge among farmers that a wormy pig will never get big, he says the same is true of pigs that are victims of other diseases and ailments. The best and most economical gains in hogs depend on keeping the animals healthy and feeding them rations selected for growth and fattening according to their stage of development. Such management means that more feed goes into pork production and less is needed for fighting off the attacks of disease enemies and for maintenance.

The county agent considers the familiar swine sanitation system under which young pigs are raised on clean pastures as a sound basis for hog health. Hog cholera, although still a dangerous disease, can be controlled with reasonable certainty by vaccination. The death rate from cholera is less than one-fifth of what it was 20 years ago, but the disease is still so costly that vaccination is advisable in all areas where outbreaks of the disease have occurred in recent years. The disease tends to spread most rapidly in areas where swine are numerous.

Many swine ailments are preventable by good management. In hot weather, shade and water in pasture lots are important. Hogs should be kept out of very warm hog houses, where they are likely to become overheated, when they seek shelter there in the absence of other shade. Keeping them comfortable as well as healthy means fewer losses and greater gains for the feed consumed, _____ concludes.

# # #

eserve
1.9
In31We

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
NOV 4 - 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ALL STATES
RELEASE: Immediate

POULTRY HEALTH IS PRODUCT OF VIGILANCE

- - -

Keeping poultry healthy, always profitable, today is one more way poultrymen can fight the axis, County Agent _____ points out. Healthy chickens do take painstaking care, but a vigorous, productive flock is the reward for a good job, he adds.

Some of the care must extend even to the parent breeding stock. Pullorum disease, once a scourge of young chicks, can be prevented, with assurance, by blood-testing breeding stock and removing affected birds. Hatching eggs and baby chicks from such stock can readily be identified through labeling used in the National Poultry Improvement Plan, such as "U. S. Pullorum Clean."

Control of tuberculosis in poultry is accomplished by observing precautions of the following kind:

Keep young birds separate from old stock, and guard against overcrowding.

Cull and sell all hens over 18 month old with the exception of valuable breeding stock, which may be tuberculin-tested.

Clean and disinfect premises after removal of hens.

Replace the old birds with young stock from TB-free sources.

Keep hogs and poultry separate because the fowl type of tuberculosis occurs also in hogs.

The health of a poultry flock can be protected further by a continuing program of sanitation and good management. Care in introducing new stock is especially important, as is also changing the flock to clean ground whenever former yards and ranges become contaminated with parasites and bacterial infections.

# # #

Reserve 1.9
In3Hwe

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
SEP 16 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ALL STATES
RELEASE: Immediate

NEW PEG-TIED APPLE BOX CONTRIBUTES TO WAR CHEST

- - -

An apple box that can be used over and over and that requires no metal and can be adapted for various purposes is announced by the Agricultural Research Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Designed by C. J. Thompson and D. F. Fisher of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, the parts are put together with tapered wooden pegs, ingeniously kept tighter than nails by means of an expansion collar of wood. When the box has been emptied it can be knocked down for return shipping in small space. Old labels are no bother for the second using as the sides and ends can be reversed, but labels must be removed for additional uses of the box.

Such boxes, say the inventors, would cost more in the beginning than ordinary apple boxes, but the cost for each time used would be less. Plywood makes the most durable box of this type, but sawed soft wood may also be used, especially if some plastic material is applied at the ends to take the strain off the pegs and prevent splitting.

Mr. Thompson and Mr. Fisher offer their design for the free use of fruit and vegetable producers and packers and others who might find it advantageous. The re-use feature and the saving in metal make the new box a contribution to the country's war chest.

- - N - -

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Cotton States
RELEASE: Immediate

(Note to Editors: This is the first of a series of 5 releases aimed at bettering the grade of this year's cotton crop. The others will reach you at 1-week intervals.)

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
AUG 14 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ARMED FORCES NEED CLEAN-PICKED COTTON

- - -

Members of (State's) cotton-picking army, from the greenest small helper to the most experienced hand, are being asked to help equip American fighting men with the finest cotton products possible, says _____, (name and title).

Clean cotton -- free of leaves, burs, pieces of boll, dirt, or any other trash -- is needed to make military items such as airplane fabrics, parachute webbing and lines, collapsible boats, and other vital materials. Although total U. S. stocks of cotton are fairly large now, supplies of the higher grades are being used up faster than they are being replaced.

By exercising the greatest care in picking and handling cotton this fall, pickers will be helping to supply the high-grade cotton the armed forces are calling for, _____ explains. Among the things to be watched in picking cotton, he points out, are these:

1. Keep all leaves, burs, pieces of boll, dirt, or other trash out of the picking sack.

2. Pick cotton only when dry, never when wet.

3. Don't mix two or more grades of cotton in the same bag.

4. Dump cotton from the sack on to a tarpaulin or other clean covering, never on the bare ground.

5. Pick cotton before it becomes weather-damaged.

It is pretty hard to pick cotton extra clean on a hot day, _____ admits, but the patriotic picker knows that that is the only way to get the kind of cotton needed by the soldiers and sailors. And some boy in Italy or New Guinea whom the picker knows may benefit personally from the picker's extra care, he adds.

# # #

1.9
In31We
Cop 1

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama

Aug 2, 1943

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
SEP - 1 1943
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CHEMICAL AVAILABLE TO HASTEN POTATO SEED SPROUTING

- - -

(Note to Extension Editors: For your information, the quantity of ethylene chlorohydrin for which the War Food Administration has obtained release is being distributed exclusively by the Buchanan Seed Co., Memphis, Tenn. You will no doubt want to transmit this information to county agents in the areas into which you send this story for release, since farmers generally may not have information as to where they may obtain a supply of the chemical.)

Farmers of _____ (State) who are having difficulty in obtaining seed potatoes to replace flooded out acreages or for planting a second crop of potatoes this year, will find the use of a chemical called ethylene chlorohydrin valuable for conditioning new potatoes for planting.

New potatoes normally go through a period of dormancy, lasting from several weeks to several months, during which they will not sprout. The Department of Agriculture and State college experiment stations have found that ethylene chlorohydrin is useful in aiding potato seed to germinate without being carried through the winter storage rest period. New potatoes which farmers need now for second-crop plantings may be dug for seed, given treatment, and replanted within 24 to 48 hours.

_____ pointed out that this chemical, used as an emergency measure, will be especially useful now since it is impossible to obtain seed from usual sources because of the tight transportation situation, and for other reasons.

This chemical can be applied by the dip method, but farmers should not use it without first consulting their county agricultural agent, or a State agricultural extension specialist. Farmers can expect from 50 to 75 percent germination from new potatoes treated with ethylene chlorohydrin.

Etheylene chlorohydrin is being used extensively for war purposes, especially in the production of synthetic rubber. Consequently, only small quantities are available for essential civilian uses. Because of its extremely important war uses, it is obtainable only upon application to the War Production Board on a high priority rating. In order that a small supply of the chemical be available to farmers for emergency use in treating potatoes, the War Food Administration has obtained the release of a quantity which is being distributed by a Memphis, Tenn., seed company through the Southeastern states where a second crop of potatoes can be planted safely. Since this outlet has been given the necessary priority, farmers will be able to obtain the chemical without making application. Farmers should get in touch with the county agent to learn where it can be purchased.

The quantity of chemical available is sufficient to treat about 150 carloads of potatoes, or enough to plant 7,500 acres.

- - - - - - -

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Cotton States
RELEASE: Immediate

(Note to Editors: This is the second of a series of 5 releases aimed at bettering the grade of this year's cotton crop. The others will reach you at 1-week intervals.)

Reserve
1.9
In3 We

LIBRARY
AUG 12 1943
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DAMP COTTON DEPRIVES FIGHTING MEN OF NEEDED EQUIPMENT

- - -

Picking cotton early, before the sun gets up high and hot enough to dry dew or raindrops, may be easy on the picker, but it's hard on the cotton, says _____. Moisture in picked cotton lowers its quality and deprives the armed forces of vital materials that must be made of high-quality cotton.

It works out like this, _____ says: That damp cotton goes into the pick sack, then onto the pile. It gets covered by other cotton, so that air cannot reach and dry it. It stays damp in the wagon or truck trip to the gin. The dampness interferes with the ginning process, so that when the cotton is baled and later sampled, the grade of that bale is lower than if the cotton had all been dry.

Soldiers badly need high-grade cotton in airplane cloth, parachute webbing and lines, in collapsible boats, and other war material. Right now there isn't enough high-grade cotton to satisfy all the vital war jobs for it.

So remember, says Mr. _____, that every time you pick a sackful of damp cotton you lower its grade and keep that much cotton from doing a war job.

# # # # #

1.9
In 31
cop 1

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS
AUG 18 1949
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ALL STATES
RELEASE: Immediate

CUT ALFALFA EARLY FOR MORE PROTEIN AND HAY

- - -

For farmers who are planning ahead in order to make the most of next year's feed crops, _____, State extension agronomist, cites the value of cutting alfalfa at early-bloom stages of growth instead of waiting until the full-bloom stage. Field tests, he says, have shown that early-cut alfalfa hay contains a higher percentage of all-important protein and has more feeding value than hay cut at later stages.

The more frequent cutting necessary when hay is cut at early stages throughout the season calls for more labor, of course. Where the leaf hopper occurs, the cutting may have to be delayed to control the pest.

From the standpoint of acre yields of hay and feed constituents, quality of hay, and permanency of stand, harvesting alfalfa during the period from one-tenth to one-fourth bloom or at approximately the new-growth stage proves the most desirable practice. Some modifications to satisfy local conditions may prove desirable, but frequent cuttings of alfalfa in more immature stages should be avoided, _____ cautions.

Among the various States where field tests have been made of alfalfa cut at several stages, the agronomist cited the experience in Kansas. Trials there showed it required 1,628 pounds of alfalfa hay cut in the bud stage to produce 100 pounds of gain on steers, 2,086 pounds cut in the tenth bloom stage, and 3,910 pounds cut in the seed stage.

Nebraska tests showed that there was little difference between the protein content of hay cut at the bud and early bloom stages, but hay cut at the bud is more digestible. Time-of-cutting tests in Wisconsin showed that when the alfalfa was not cut in the fall, thus leaving a protective (stubble) cover for the winter period, the yields of hay were greater in the following year.

(Note to Editor: You may wish to include specific recommendations from your extension agronomist)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
OCT 26 1943
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In Cotton States
RELEASE: Immediate

Start the Children Right in Picking Cotton

(Note to Editors: This is the third of a series of five releases aimed at bettering the grade of this year's cotton crop. The others will reach you at 1-week intervals.)

- - -

The importance of doing a good job should be impressed upon every young recruit joining the cotton-picking army this year, says_____, (title)___. He believes that with a little instruction they can do more than pick cotton -- they can help to provide the high-grade cotton urgently needed for such military items as airplane fabrics, parachute webbing, collapsible lifeboats, and uniforms.

He's convinced that the children will do an outstanding job, if parents and farm operators take the trouble to show them how to handle cotton properly. Every child wants to do anything that will help to win the war, particularly when it means giving soldiers the best the country can provide.

Youngsters should know that mixing different grades of cotton in the pick sack, putting leaves or trash in with the cotton, or picking damp cotton lowers the grade and so reduces the amount of cotton available for war needs. They should be instructed not to dump picked cotton from the bag on the ground, but to place it on a tarpaulin or other covering instead.

This year the supply of high-grade cotton is relatively short, while consumption is high because of the great military needs. Careless picking and handling of cotton,_____explains, reduces the supply of high-grade cotton because mixed cotton is graded according to the poorest kind in the lot. When this happens, the cotton which might have graded higher is "lost" to the boys in New Guinea or Italy.

So it's worth while, he concludes, to start the youthful "cotton commandos" out right at their job of providing the Nation's fighting heroes with high-grade cotton that's clean and dry.

# # # # # # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Cotton States
Release: September 22, 1943

Reserve
1.9
In 31 We

LIBRARY
SEP 15 1943
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ONLY TOPNOTCH COTTON MEETS ARMY STANDARDS

- - -

Will your cotton be good enough for military service or will it be turned down because of poor picking?

That's the question that _____, _____ puts to pickers and farm operators as picking gets under way on the 1943 crop.

The cotton that goes into Army material -- like the men that make up Uncle Sam's fighting forces -- must be topnotch, he explains. That rules out cotton graded low because of trash, weather damage, or picking while still damp. Only the best cotton is used in the uniforms, airplane fabrics, collapsible boats, parachute webbing and lines that safeguard the lives of American soldiers.

Supplies of the higher grades of cotton are being used faster than they are replaced by new growth. Use of the higher grades also permits the cotton mills to operate at highest capacity, and turn out more goods per worker and machine.

As _____ puts it, every picker who puts a leaf or any trash into the pick sack is denying the fighting men just so much cotton for badly needed materials. The result is the same, too, if the picker mixes different kinds of cotton in the same bag, or picks cotton while it is still damp. Allowing cotton to stand so long in the field that it becomes weather-damaged is another cause of lowered grades, he says.

With labor scarcer this year, farmers will want to watch and caution their new help -- especially the youngsters -- against practices that lower the grade. The better grades that result from good picking, besides bringing a better price, provide the kinds of equipment that fighting men everywhere pray for, he adds.

# # # # # #

512-44(13)

1.9
In 3 | W
Cop. 5

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
CURR
SEP 10

In Cotton Belt
Release - September 29

GRADE LOWERED WHEN COTTON IS LEFT TOO LONG IN THE FIELD

- - -

This year the cotton farmer's crop is not really his own, says _____ _____, _____.

"This crop is a trust which the farmer manages for the men overseas who are fighting to save our crops, our farms, and our lives," _____ declares. "These protectors are counting on us to give them the tools they need. When we leave cotton in the field so long that the weather damages it or lowers the grade in any way, we let them down," he adds.

_____ explains the connection between the boys overseas and the 1943 cotton crop as follows:

The longer cotton is allowed to remain unpicked after the proper picking time comes, the lower its grade will be. Soldiers need the airplane fabrics, parachute webbing and lines, collapsible lifeboats, and much other vital equipmen that must be made of high-grade cotton. When the weather is permitted to lower the grade of any field of cotton, our men have lost equipment they badly need. It's as simple as that -- and as serious, he believes.

Weather damage to field cotton is only one cause of lowered grades. Grades fall off also whenever cotton is picked trashy or too moist, and when different kinds of cotton are mixed in the sack, pile, or wagon.

Experienced cotton pickers are harder to find this year, Mr. _____ agrees. Farmers have lots of other problems, too. But, he points out, the soldiers around the world are counting on the farmers here at home.

# # # # # #

514-44(14)

1.9
In3 W5
cop 4

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

ALL STATES

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
JUL - 3 1944

FALL ALFALFA HARVEST REDUCES SPRING CROP

The farmer must forego his autumn harvest of alfalfa if he would reap a bumper crop in the spring, says C. O. Grandfield, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The essential food reserves of the alfalfa plant are manufactured in the leafy top growth and transported to the roots for storage. If the late summer growth is cut early in the fall, the plant will not have time to build up sufficient food reserves for the winter.

"Top growth of alfalfa stops increasing in quantity about October 5 to 10," says Grandfield. "From that time until killing frosts occur, the plant continues to manufacture food and store it in the roots."

In recently conducted experiments on alfalfa, "removal of the late summer growth early in the fall lowered the carbohydrate and nitrogen content of the roots to such an extent as to make the plants more susceptible to winter injury."

Another ill effect of the fall cutting and its consequent lowering of the food reserves is to limit the number and development of the crown buds, on which the quantity and quality of the spring crop depend.

"Food reserves," Grandfield points out, "are essential for developing cold resistance in alfalfa and from a practical standpoint can be influenced by proper cutting practices."

1.9
In2 31We

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS in all States

United States Department of Agriculture

RELEASE: Immediate

A

"WINTER VACATION" FOR PASTURE PROTECTS SPRING LAMB CROP

A sheepman who wants to protect his spring lambs from nodular worms will do well to decide now what pasture he will put the lambs into, and then keep adult sheep out of it this winter and next spring, says_____. Recent experiments by Federal scientists at Beltsville Research Center proved that, in areas having a winter climate similar to that of Maryland, or more severe weather, this parasite will not survive the winter in a pasture. The infection, says the Bureau of Animal Industry, is carried over in the breeding stock.

Adult nodular worms can be removed effectively from diseased sheep by the use of phenothiazine, and ewes should be treated before they lamb. But young worms that are in the intestines are beyond the reach of the drug. Since there is this possibility of worms being carried, regardless of treatment, the use of clean pastures -- those that have not been used by sheep over winter -- that have not been contaminated by the adult sheep will protect the lambs.

Sanitation measures also should be employed while the lambs are still with the ewes. The ewe is the most dangerous source of infection to the young lamb.

Always important, the eradication of nodular worms is of particular importance in wartime because of their effect upon the intestines, from which absorbable surgical sutures are made. "Knotty gut," as the infected intestine is called, is unsuitable for use in manufacturing the sutures needed in closing wounds. Normally the United States had depended to a great extent on imports from Australia and New Zealand. However, the difficulties of obtaining and shipping supplies, and the increased demands of war necessitate the procurement of sound intestines from domestic sheep.

# # #

Reserve 1.7
In 31We

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

Exclusive to State Extension Editors in Cotton States

LIBRARY
COTTON

GINNING SPECIALISTS APPOINTED FOR COTTON BELT

- - -

Clean, well-prepared cotton is so important for military and related uses that the U. S. Department of Agriculture has appointed three Federal extension cotton-ginning specialists to work in the Cotton Belt, _____ said today. The man assigned to this area is * (see below) whose headquarters are at _____*_____. He will also serve _____*_____.

Mr. _____ will cooperate with the State agricultural extension service and the _____ (State) county agents in work to bring about dry picking of cotton and such improvement in ginning as can be obtained under present conditions. All available information from the U. S. Cotton-Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss., thus will be put into use as quickly as possible through this plan.

The three specialists will work first in the areas in which adverse weather or other conditions are causing losses in grade due to poor preparation of cotton. The regional offices of the Cotton and Fiber Branch, Food Distribution Administration, at Atlanta and Dallas will keep them informed as to areas most needing their help.

---

* (Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, western Tennessee, and North Carolina - Fred P. Johnson. Headquarters--U. S. Cotton-Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss. Has been employed by the North Carolina State Department of Agriculture since 1937 in a similar program.)

(Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, and eastern Tennessee - J. C. Oglesbee, Jr. Headquarters--Cotton Division, Southern Region, Food Distribution Administration, Western Union Building, Atlanta, Ga. For the past 9 years has been agricultural engineering specialist for the Georgia State Extension Service, 7 of these years conducting cotton-ginning improvement work in cooperation with the Stoneville, Miss., U.S. Cotton-Ginning Laboratory.)

(Texas and Oklahoma--Alfred M. Pendleton.-- Headquarters--Cotton Division, Food Distribution Administration, Southwest Region, 1425 Wilson Building, Dallas, Texas. Has been in charge of operation of the cotton gins of the East Texas Cotton Oil Co. since 1937, and the 5 years preceding was engaged in management and operation of other cotton gins.)

(Requests for specialist service from cotton gins in Virginia, New Mexico, Arizona, and California will be handled this year, as heretofore, through the U. S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.)

# # # # # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

in Ala., Fla., Ga., S.C., N.C., Va., and Tenn,

RELEASE: Immediate

Tobacco Growers Can Stop Blue-Mold Losses

- - -

Blue-mold damage - which has so often prevented a good beginning on a crop of flue-cured tobacco - need not haunt the grower this year, says_____.

Some of the measures to control the disease also make it possible to reduce the danger of frost damage, the other plant-bed hazard that worries growers, he adds.

The new procedure for controlling blue mold is this: Instead of sowing a large seedbed area very early to get enough plants in spite of mold or frost and to allow time for replanting -- if worst comes to worst, sow the seed at the proper time and in only sufficient yardage that good care can be given. Such safe-seeded beds protected against blue mold with one of the gas or spray treatments should produce 30,000 strong plants to 100 square yards,_____ declares.

Paradichlorobenzene is the only material used for gas treatment, but there are several sprays, including copper oxide-cottonseed oil, bismuth-subsalicylate, fermate, and some others which may not be so readily available now.

The various materials and the treatments for blue-mold control are listed and described in a new folder (AWI-77), which may be obtained free by writing the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

#####

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
MAR - 2 1944
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

USDA 1235-44(18)

Reserve
1.9
In31We

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS
MAR - 2 1944
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RELEASE: Immediate

STAMPS FOR BUYING PORK ON THE FARM

Consumers in rural areas or who can buy from farmers can now purchase that hog or half a hog they have wanted, says _____, County Agricultural Agent. The 12 red stamps in Ration Book 4 have been validated for the buying of pork and other rationed meats on the farm, he said.

This action, in most cases, will give consumers enough ration points to buy all the fresh pork they want. Consumers who have lockers or other adequate storage space for meat can now buy substantial amounts from farmers and stock up for spring and summer months, when the slack season in marketing reduces the current supply of meat.

Of course, Mr. _____ pointed out, the OPA has always provided that the meat stamps in any one ration book could be used ahead of the time they became valid when they were used for the purchase of meat from farmers. Validating the 12 stamps in Book 4 in reality allows consumers to borrow from their next ration book.

The red stamps in Book 4 which may now be used for buying meat from farmers are those numbered "8" and lettered "A" through "M." Worth 10 points each, they total 120 points. In addition all the brown stamps in Book 3 may be used ahead of their regular validity dates for buying meat from farmers.

A dressed hog weighing 160 pounds at 2.2 points per pound would require 352 points; half a hog, weighing 80 pounds, 176 points; or a 16-pound ham at the current ration value of 5 points per pound, would take 80 points.

But, _____ explained that the advance use of meat stamps is permitted only when purchases are made from farmers who have slaughtered their own livestock.

Reserve
1.9
In31We

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

RELEASE: Imediate

A

MORE RATION STAMPS FOR MEAT

Farmers who are having difficulty in marketing their hogs and who would like to slaughter them on the farm and sell the fresh pork were reminded today by _____, County Agricultural Agent, that consumers now have additional ration stamps to purchase the meat.

The Office of Price Administration has validated 12 stamps in Ration Book 4 for the buying of pork and other rationed meats from farmers. The OPA has always provided that meat stamps in any one ration book could be used ahead of their regular validity dates for buying meat from farmers. However, only a few stamps are left in Book 3 which expires February 27.

The red stamps validated in Book 4 and which may now be used for buying meat from farmers are those numbered "8" and lettered "A" through "M." At 10 points each, they make a total of 120 points. The brown stamps in Book 3 may also be use ahead of their regular validity dates when meat is purchased from farmers.

_____ also called attention to the fact that the War Food Administration has lifted all restrictions on the amount of pork farmers can sell from hogs slaughtered on their farms.

Since the validating of these ration stamps and the lifting of quota restrictions farmers are no longer limited on the sale of fresh pork from farm slaughtered hogs. However, they must still collect ration points, which with a brief mail report of all sales during each month are to be turned in to the local War Price and Rationing Board.

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
MAR - 3 1944
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1543-44
(20)

1.9
In 31We
Copy 1

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS
MAR 13 1944
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RELEASE: Immediate

Press Release No. 1

Farmers Urged to Cut Timber Products

- - -

Farmers themselves must produce part of the lumber and pulpwood needed to make the containers, crates, and packaging they will require to harvest and ship their crops to market next fall, _____, county agricultural agent, pointed out today.

Because of the serious shortage of labor in the woods, he urged farmers and farm hands in_____County to devote all possible time to cutting trees in their own or neighboring woodlands.

"The situation has become so critical that unless production of wood products is increased now the war effort will be hampered and our fighting men and farmers themselves may be seriously affected," the county agent said.

In an effort to avert such a crisis, the War Food Administration, the War Production Board, and the War Manpower Commission have joined in a cooperative campaign to assist farmers in getting out greater quantities of lumber, pulpwood, and other forest products.

County Agent_____said that farmers may obtain assistance in marking, cutting, and marketing their timber by applying to his office, or farm forester, State forester, Timber Production War Project forester, or U. S. Forest Service representative. He urged farmers to cut their timber tracts selectively, taking mature trees for lumber and thinning for pulpwood, but leaving a good growing stock to improve the stand and assure continued and profitable lumber and pulpwood harvests.

# # # # # # #

USDA 1767-44 (21)

1.9
In 31W
Cop. 2

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

MAR 13 1944
U.S. Department of Agriculture

RELEASE: Immediate

Press Release No. 1

Farmers Urged to Cut Timber Products

- - -

Farmers themselves must produce part of the lumber and pulpwood needed to make the containers, crates, and packaging they will require to harvest and ship their crops to market next fall, _____, county agricultural agent, pointed out today.

Because of the serious shortage of labor in the woods, he urged farmers and farm hands in_____County to devote all possible time to cutting trees in their own or neighboring woodlands.

"The situation has become so critical that unless production of wood products is increased now the war effort will be hampered and our fighting men and farmers themselves may be seriously affected," the county agent said.

In an effort to avert such a crisis, the War Food Administration, the War Production Board, and the War Manpower Commission have joined in a cooperative campaign to assist farmers in getting out greater quantities of lumber, pulpwood, and other forest products.

County Agent_____said that farmers may obtain assistance in marking, cutting, and marketing their timber by applying to his office, or farm forester, State forester, Timber Production War Project forester, or U. S. Forest Service representative. He urged farmers to cut their timber tracts selectively, taking mature trees for lumber and thinning for pulpwood, but leaving a good growing stock to improve the stand and assure continued and profitable lumber and pulpwood harvests.

# # # # # # #

USDA 1767-44 (21)

1.9
In31We
cop 3

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
MAR 18 1944
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RELEASE: Immediate

Press Release No. 2

Farm Timber Needed for War

- - -

Farm woodland owners were asked by _____, county agricultural agent, to give part of their time to helping supply the wood products needed for military and essential civilian uses in this critical war year.

"Lumber and pulpwood production can be increased without stripping the farm woods in the county," the agent said. "Selective cutting will assure greater returns for less time and labor and will improve the stands for future crops."

In asking farmers to increase their production of wood products the county agent emphasized a recent appeal made to farmers by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones, who pointed out the need for more forest products as a safeguard against possible shortages of containers, packaging, and wrappings for agricultural crops.

The county agent pointed out that the armed forces will require a much larger percentage of the output of lumber and pulpwood products in this invasion year than in previous years. Because of the greater military needs, supplies for civilian uses will be greatly curtailed unless production is considerably increased. Some of the military products made from pulpwood are smokeless powder, blood plasma containers, cargo parachutes, aviator vests, shell casings, first-aid kits, and Commando bags.

The county agent offers to provide additional information on mill specifications and marketing of the products to farmers who need help in their cutting operations.

USDA 1768-44 (22)

Reserve 1.9
In3We

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
MAR 18 1944
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RELEASE: Immediate

Press Release No. 2

Farm Timber Needed for War

- - -

Farm woodland owners were asked by _____, county agricultural agent, to give part of their time to helping supply the wood products needed for military and essential civilian uses in this critical war year.

"Lumber and pulpwood production can be increased without stripping the farm woods in the county," the agent said. "Selective cutting will assure greater returns for less time and labor and will improve the stands for future crops."

In asking farmers to increase their production of wood products the county agent emphasized a recent appeal made to farmers by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones, who pointed out the need for more forest products as a safeguard against possible shortages of containers, packaging, and wrappings for agricultural crops.

The county agent pointed out that the armed forces will require a much larger percentage of the output of lumber and pulpwood products in this invasion year than in previous years. Because of the greater military needs, supplies for civilian uses will be greatly curtailed unless production is considerably increased. Some of the military products made from pulpwood are smokeless powder, blood plasma containers, cargo parachutes, aviator vests, shell casings, first-aid kits, and Commando bags.

The county agent offers to provide additional information on mill specifications and marketing of the products to farmers who need help in their cutting operations.

USDA 1768-44 (22)



WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

TO ALL STATES

RELEASE: Immediate

Reserve
1.9 31We
In

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
MAR 27 1944
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

KEEP A RECORD OF WAR BONDS

War bonds are about the most indestructible thing there is--if a record is kept in some place, says _____, county agent. With information available as to date issued, serial number, and value, a person can always get another bond free of charge from the Treasury to replace any that has been lost, stolen, burned, or destroyed in any way.

But he emphasized that this information must be available when application is made for another bond. To be of much value this record must be kept in some place other than the bonds. He suggests the safe deposit box as the best place for the bond record. Of course, a safe box is also a good place for the bonds, but it is not necessary to keep them there if the record is kept up to date.

For the farmer without a safe-deposit box it would be much safer to keep the bond record in the barn and bonds in the house, than to have both the record and the bonds in the house. Houses sometimes burn, but _____ points out that seldom do both the house and barn burn at the same time.

There is little danger of war bonds being stolen because they can be cashed only by the owner or owners, but the danger of these bonds becoming lost or burned is very real. This "indestructible" nature of war bonds is one of the many unique characteristics that make them especially desirable as a farm investment.

Reserve 1.9
In3 1Ma

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
APR 12 1944
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

A MAKE WAR BOND PURCHASES A PART OF FARM PROGRAM

_____ County farmers, by investing regularly in war bonds, have an opportunity to build financial reserves for the future and at the same time make an important contribution to the war effort, says _____, county agent.

He points out that the number one job of all farmers is to produce a maximum of essential food and fiber, but to take care of their own best interests they can well put much of the profits into war bonds. In this way a profitable investment can be built up that will at the same time serve as a post-war reserve. As a war-time farm financial program he recommends:

1. Keep debts at a safe level. Farmers with heavy debts should use part of their increased income to reduce them to a safe level, but they are advised to buy some bonds.

2. Avoid speculation. The financial welfare of agriculture for the next two decades will depend to a great extent on the use farmers make of their higher income during the war. With prices high, now is the time to save--not speculate.

3. Build financial reserves and help win the war by investing in war bonds. After debts have been reduced to a safe level, invest all available income in war bonds. A sound financial program is first to invest in bonds the cost of needed repairs and replacements of buildings and equipment that cannot be made now because of lack of materials and labor; next, invest in war bonds the cost of desired improvements for the farm and home; and then invest as much as possible in these bonds as a general financial reserve for unfavorable years that may come later.

4. Remember what happened before. The prosperity of World War I and the post-war period that followed broke many farmers two decades ago. For the man who does not save, the same thing could happen again.

Reserve
I. T.
Jan 31 1944

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

For release _____
EXTENSION SERVICE

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
MAY 29 1944
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A

EXTENSION SERVICE ASKED TO ORGANIZE FARM GROUPS FOR ADVISING VETERANS

The _____Agricultural Extension Service will work with farm people in establishing committees of farm people in every county to give advisory assistance to returning war veterans who want to farm, _____, Extension Director, announced today.

While the main job of these committees will be to furnish local farming advice to returning veterans, the committees will work very closely with any groups that administer loans or other assistance programs for veterans, Director _____ pointed out.

The committees are being set up at the request of the War Food Administrator after discussion with Selective Service and other Federal offices dealing with veterans.

The county agricultural agent in each county will be responsible for establishing the local committees, and will serve as liaison between the committees and local Selective Service boards and other groups. The committees will be composed very largely of successful farm people in the county. In some counties already organized committees will perform this function. In others, new committees will be organized. The group will work closely with the county agent in advising veterans of the types of farming suitable to the county, safe margins of indebtedness, amount of capital required, sources of credit, size of farm necessary to maintain a satisfactory standard of living, leasing arrangements, good local farming practices, and the like, Director _____ said.

Director _____pointed out that this is in line with the type of service rendered all farmers in the county by the county agent, though special plans need to be made well in advance to be sure of giving war veterans and others every possible assistance.

A 1.9
In 31 We
cop 1

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

All States
RELEASE: Immediate

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
JUN 10 1943
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GREATER USE OF SALVAGED CONTAINERS ENCOURAGED

- - -

Re-used fruit and vegetable containers will earn "service stripes" this year for aiding the war effort, says _____, State extension marketing specialist.

Because of the enormous demands for wood, wire, and nails for crating war goods, not enough new containers for farm products can be manufactured. That means, according to_____, that every producer and handler should depend on used containers as much as possible and try to keep all containers in good condition. Failure to use salvaged containers on a wide scale will hamper the marketing of vital foods in time, he warns.

The "service stripes", in the form of red-white-and-blue stickers, will be placed on salvaged containers to encourage their re-use as a war service. The stickers carry the information that "contents are not subject to discount because of container re-use."

Pointing to the successful re-use of egg cases long before the present shortage developed, _____ says that most fruit and vegetable baskets, hampers, crates, boxes, lugs, and cases can be used over and over. Every box or basket saved and re-used releases that much metal and wood to more direct war requirements.

_____ reports that special food industry committees are working now in the principal consuming markets to educate buyers and handlers in the need for salvaging and re-using containers. The committees will stress the fact that the quality or value of farm produce in no way is affected by the use of a second- or third-hand container. Salvaged containers will be collected in the cities largely by dealers, repaired if necessary, and then returned to the producing areas for re-use.

- - -

2288-43 (43)

Reserve
1.9
In3 We

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

in Calif., Colo, Idaho, Mich., Mont., Nebr., Ohio, Utah, Wyoming(major); Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kansas, Minn., Nev., N. Mex., N. Dak., Oregon, S. Dak., Tex., Wash., Wisc. (minor).

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
OCT 6 1943

RELEASE: Immediate

USDA BULLETIN DESCRIBES SUGAR-BEET BLOCKING

- - -

Progress in reducing "stoop" labor in growing sugar beets, through the development of mechanical means of thinning the stand by "blocking" or "cross-blocking," is helping to maintain domestic sugar production in the face of farm manpower difficulties, the Department of Agriculture reports.

The methods and the equipment for carrying on this labor-saving operation are described in a new Farmers' Bulletin, Sugar-Beet Blocking by Machinery, prepared by S. W. McBirney, agricultural engineer of the Department's Agricultural Research Administration.

The bulletin describes in detail newly developed weeder and cross-blocking knives and their spacing, and makes recommendations for various conditions. It points out that labor savings on some of the research projects ranged from 25 percent upward. Many of these savings were made without loss in yield and in some cases there was even a slight gain in favor of mechanical blocking.

In addition to the cultivators set up for cross blocking, the bulletin describes row blockers for use where cross blockers cannot be used, as on bed-planted beets.

The improvements described in this bulletin, the Department says, come at a time when the scarcity of labor makes them doubly important. Copies of the bulletin (F. B. 1933) may be obtained free by writing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

###